United Nations A/58/440

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 October 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 124
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 16 October 2003 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

1. At present 12 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states as follows:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

2. The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount assessed for the preceding two full years (2001 and 2002) are as follows:

Member State	*Minimum payment (United States dollars)*
Burundi	32 901[a]
Central African Republic	307 662[a]
Comoros	731 766[a]
Georgia	6 782 041[a]
Guinea-Bissau	446 966[a]
Iraq	12 547 137
Liberia	1 097 164
Niger	352 750[a]
Republic of Moldova	1 935 974[a]
Sao Tome and Principe	550 171[a]
Somalia	978 471[a]
Tajikistan	1 461 361[a]

[a] In its resolution 58/1 of 16 October 2003, the General Assembly decided that Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger, the Republic of Moldova, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia and Tajikistan should be permitted to vote in the Assembly until 30 June 2004.

(*Signed*) Kofi **Annan**
Secretary-General

03-56425 (E) 161003

United Nations A/58/441

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 October 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 143 (a)
Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the note by the Secretary-General providing updated information on the status of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (A/58/386). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information.

2. As indicated in the note, the proposed budget for UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 (A/57/664 and Corr.1) was submitted to the General Assembly in anticipation of the continuation of the Mission (see A/58/386, para. 1).

3. In his letter dated 3 April 2003 (S/2003/400) addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had noted that UNIKOM was unable to fulfil its mandate as a result of the situation on the ground, and concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that a peacekeeping presence be retained at an appropriate level for a further three months, until 6 July 2003, subject to any further decision the Council might take regarding the UNIKOM mandate.

4. The Secretary-General, in his note dated 14 May 2003 (A/57/811), proposed interim financing arrangements for UNIKOM for the four-month period from 1 July to 31 October 2003. The Secretary-General also indicated that, subject to the decision by the Security Council, a revised budget proposal for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 would be submitted to the General Assembly during its fifty-eighth session (see A/58/386, para. 3).

5. By its resolution 57/330 of 18 June 2003, upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $12 million for the period from

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1 July to 31 October 2003, to be financed from the accumulated fund balance in the Special Account for UNIKOM.

6. By its resolution 1490 (2003) of 3 July 2003, the Security Council decided to continue the mandate of UNIKOM for a final period until 6 October 2003.

7. The Advisory Committee notes that in view of the closure of the Mission, no revised budget will be submitted to the General Assembly for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 (see A/58/386, para. 7). The Committee also notes that the $12 million commitment authority approved by the General Assembly would suffice to cover the remaining activities of the mission, including its liquidation.

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that in accordance with the liquidation plan, the assets of the Mission have already been categorized into the standard groups and that a complete report on the disposition of these assets would be presented to the General Assembly during the spring of 2005, in the context of the performance report on UNIKOM.

9. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the information that no revised budget will be submitted to the Assembly for UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004.**

United Nations A/58/442–S/2003/1020

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 October 2003
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table showing the number of Israeli air, sea and land violations of Lebanese sovereignty during September 2003, i.e., a total of 64 violations.

These acts of aggression reaffirm Israel's hostile attitude, and the nature and number of those unjustified and inexcusable violations and acts of aggression confirm Israel's premeditated intent to threaten and provoke and to disrupt security and stability in order to serve its aggressive, expansionist objectives throughout the region.

The Mission of Lebanon, in drawing the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts of aggression, requests to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-56842 (E) 211003 221003

Information summary

Statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations during September 2003

Air violations				*Sea violations*	*Land violations*			*Total violations*	*Remarks*
					Military acts of aggression	*Field violations*	*Breaches*		
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Crossing of regional waters, shooting of flares	Air raids, shelling of military locations and important centres	Artillery shelling, firing, infiltration, setting up of installations within Lebanese territory	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire inside Lebanese territory		Total number of violations during the previous month
12	9	8	29	17	3	8	7	64	89

United Nations A/58/443–S/2003/1021

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 October 2003
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you hereinafter a list of persistent Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon committed from 5 to 11 October 2003.

Violations of airspace

At 0420 hours on 5 October 2003 eight Israeli military aircraft entered Lebanese airspace from the sea, six of them from off Shikka and two from off Batrun. They all flew east as far as the Baalbek region and from there towards the south, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1085 and 1150 hours on 8 October 2003 two Israeli military aircraft flew north over the Kafr Killa region, breaking the sound barrier over the city of Beirut and flying as far as Al-Arz (the Cedars). They were then followed by two military aircraft flying east over the sea off Byblos. The four aircraft circled over Shikka and the Cedars, then flew south. They thus violated Lebanese airspace.

Between 1945 hours and 0240 hours on the night of 8 to 9 October 2003 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew from 12 miles out at sea off the mouth of the Zahrani River to the town of Jazzin and from there to Baruk Mountain, over which it circled, then north to the Dahr al-Baydar area, over which it also circled. At 0209 hours the said aircraft disappeared from the radar screen, then reappeared over the Damur area and flew back towards the south. It thus violated Lebanese airspace.

Between 0155 and 0800 hours on 9 October 2003 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew east over the sea opposite the Zahrani River area, proceeded to the Dahr al-Baydar area and then headed towards the sea in the vicinity of Damur, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 0700 and 1404 hours on the same day, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the Zahrani River area in an easterly direction and circled over the

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regions of Baruk Mountain, Dahr al-Baydar, Chtaura and Jubb Jannin, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1630 and 2320 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew in an easterly direction over the Damur area, proceeded to Baruk and circled over the area between Baruk and Dahr al-Baydar, then proceeded to the Majdal Anjar area and circled over Barr Elias, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2140 and 0415 hours on the night of 9 to 10 October 2003 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the Bint Jubayl area in a northerly direction to the Iqlim al-Kharrub region, circled over it and proceeded north 5 miles east of Damur and disappeared from the radar screen. It then reappeared heading east over the sea off Damur at a distance of four miles from the coast, flew to the Dahr al-Baydar area, headed west and once again disappeared from the radar screen. It next appeared five miles west of Sidon heading in an easterly direction and proceeded to Dahr al-Baydar, then flew towards the Baabda and Beirut areas, where it circled at an altitude of 300 feet, then circled over the Na`imah and Damur areas. It thus violated Lebanese airspace.

Between 0335 and 0720 hours on 10 October 2003 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew north over the sea off Sidon at a distance of 11 miles from the coast, reaching the coast at Damur, whereupon it circled over the coast between Beirut and Na`imah, disappearing from the radar screen at a distance of four miles from the coast off Na`imah and Damur and reappearing over the sea off Damur at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, heading south. It thus violated Lebanese airspace.

Between 0638 and 1120 hours on the same day an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew north over the sea opposite the Naqurah area at an altitude of 35,000 feet, circling over the Na`imah and Damur areas. It then headed north to Ra's Beirut, circled over Ra's Beirut and the United States Embassy in Awkar and proceeded to an area east of Sidon. It also circled over the Hazimiyah, Awkar and Ra's Beirut areas. It thus violated Lebanese airspace.

Between 1035 and 1815 hours on the same day, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew north over the sea 10 miles off Tyre and made a circle between Jounieh and Khaldah, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1815 and 2215 hours on the same day a reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea in a northerly direction off Naqurah at a distance of 10 miles from the coast and made a circle between Khaldah and Jounieh at a distance of five miles over the mainland, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Violations of territorial waters

At 2210 hours on 5 October 2003, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a flare bomb over the water.

At 1050 hours on 6 October 2003, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military boat fired a number of rounds from medium-sized guns over the water.

At 2244 hours on 8 October 2003, an Israeli military boat fired a flare bomb over the water in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah.

At 1230 hours on 9 October 2003 an Israeli military boat fired a number of rounds from medium-sized guns in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah.

Between 1715 and 2105 hours on 10 October 2003 an Israeli military boat fired a flare bomb and a number of machine-gun rounds in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah.

At 0730 hours on 11 October 2003 an Israeli military boat fired a number of rounds from medium-sized weapons in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters off Ra's Naqurah.

Acts of aggression in the field

At 1729 hours on 6 October 2003, Israeli enemy forces fired a number of rounds from various machine guns from an orchard in the occupied territory opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah road in the direction of the said road, causing material damage to passing vehicles, including a vehicle belonging to the international interim force, though no human losses resulted.

These acts of aggression reaffirm Israel's hostile attitude, and the nature and number of these unjustified and inexcusable violations and acts of aggression confirm Israel's premeditated intent to threaten and provoke and to disrupt security and stability in order to serve its aggressive, expansionist objectives throughout the region.

The Mission of Lebanon, in drawing the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts of aggression, requests to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/58/444–S/2003/1022

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 October 2003

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 10
Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 10 October 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

The fifth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 29 to 30 July 2003. The theme of the meeting was "New challenges to international peace and security, including international terrorism". Twenty-one delegations from regional, subregional and other international organizations took part in that important meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the main challenges to international peace and security facing the world today. The meeting examined potential threats to international security, such as civil wars and complex emergencies, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international terrorism, gross violations of human rights, genocide, organized crime and other threats such as environmental degradation and the spread of diseases. The meeting also raised important questions as to how cooperative efforts could be strengthened between the United Nations and regional organizations to respond effectively to any new challenges, and it reviewed the follow-up to the previous two meetings, on cooperation in the fields of conflict prevention and peace-building.

I was very pleased with the results of the meeting, which showed renewed commitment by all to increased cooperation between the participating organizations. Among the many important points raised, I wish to note in particular the reaffirmed support of the participants for multilateralism and international institutions in general, the urgent need for the international community to provide effective responses to current challenges to international peace and security and the concern expressed by many that human rights should not be undermined in counter-terrorism efforts.

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I have the honour to transmit to you the conclusions of the meeting, which reflect my understanding of the various proposals and comments as Chairman of the meeting (annex I). I also attach my opening remarks (annex II) and a list of participating organizations (annex III). I shall keep you informed of further progress made by the United Nations and regional organizations in this field of increasing importance.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

Annex I

Fifth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations

New challenges to international peace and security, including international terrorism

United Nations Headquarters, New York, 29 and 30 July 2003

Conclusions of the Chairman

1. The fifth high-level meeting of the United Nations and regional organizations was held on 29 and 30 July 2003 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The participating organizations discussed the main challenges to international peace and security facing the world today, including international terrorism, poverty, intra- and inter-State conflicts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, organized crime and violations of human rights. Some participants noted that, while these threats were often described as "new", they were in fact of long standing, though they were converging in novel ways and at an increasing speed. The participants felt that, by working together, regional and international organizations could have a major impact upon their broader constituencies.

2. Participants reaffirmed support for multilateralism and international institutions and for the international community to provide effective responses to today's challenges to international peace and security. There was a serious exchange over the implications of the use of force, which participants reaffirmed should be used in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, under the authority of the Security Council. They noted the importance of more frequent high-level meetings between the United Nations and regional organizations. Participants also encouraged the exchange of information among regional and international organizations at the operational, strategic and policy levels.

3. Participants recognized that terrorism represents today a major challenge to international peace and security. They underscored the central role that the United Nations plays in coordinating international efforts against terrorism and in setting the framework for international action. To be effective, efforts against terrorism should be undertaken with a thorough understanding of the environment in which it has emerged. Participants stressed the importance of sharing experiences and best practices, as well as of providing assistance to fulfil international obligations in compliance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). This process had been initiated by the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee, which had reached out to regional organizations. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations should build on, and not duplicate, ongoing cooperation efforts.

4. The participating organizations reiterated their commitment that human rights should not be undermined in counter-terrorism efforts. They expressed the need to uphold fundamental human rights and existing international obligations concerning human rights as an integral part of the fight against terrorism, rather than make a trade-off between human rights and security, because respect for human rights constituted a basic element in ensuring security. While conventions stating the need

for the respect for human rights were essential instruments, there was a need to ensure compliance with existing standards.

5. At a time when remarkable progress had been achieved in the dialogue among civilizations, participants voiced concern about discrimination against peoples or cultures. While there was an unquestionable need to confront terrorist groups with determination, it was equally imperative to strengthen cultural and religious understanding and to promote the values of tolerance, respect and peaceful coexistence. Multilateral organizations had a key role to play in seeking ways of addressing this issue and in promoting cultural diversity and multilingualism.

6. Participants expressed particular concern about ensuring the protection of civilians, especially children, in situations of armed conflict, in particular by developing cooperative mechanisms for monitoring and peer review of the application and implementation of relevant international instruments.

7. Participants considered that poverty and deprivation continued to constitute equally important threats that could not be considered of lesser priority. Moreover, success in countering these serious problems by means of a successful development agenda could translate into progress in other areas. Peace-building activities should be accorded the highest priority.

8. Multilateral cooperation was key in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. Participants recognized the importance of strengthening multilateral treaty regimes in these areas and of achieving universality both in their membership and in their full implementation. They agreed that regional organizations could make a significant contribution towards achieving and promoting the implementation and strengthening of key instruments in this field. Particular concern was voiced regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The problem of the illicit trade in small arms was also noted.

9. Cooperation in the prevention of armed conflict was also noted as a fundamental element to counter challenges to international peace and security. Current cooperation at the working level should be pursued with renewed vigour.

Further work

10. To address the issues of human rights in the fight against terrorism, as well as the promotion of the dialogue among civilizations, the participants agreed on the need for further consultations at the working level. The participants also agreed on a framework for further cooperation in confronting challenges to international peace and security, including international terrorism.

Annex II

Opening remarks of the Secretary-General to the fifth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations

New York, 29 July 2003

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to New York for this fifth high-level meeting between the United Nations and so many of the world's leading regional organizations.

At the opening of our last high-level meeting, in February 2001, I said that most of the challenges we face are bigger than any single one of us. If that was true then, it is even truer now.

Our age is abundant with promise. But we have been reminded, in stark and terrible terms, that our increasing interdependence also brings great vulnerability. In rich and poor States alike, many things happen over which people feel they have little control.

Borders are no barrier to the flow of new ideas, goods and services, tourists, economic migrants and communication. But neither do they easily stop the movement of terrorists, warlords, small arms, smuggled people, refugees, narcotics, infectious diseases and environmental hazards.

The vicious sting of terrorism has been felt by the world's most powerful country, by its biggest democracy, by its largest State, by its most populous Muslim nation, and by the home of Islam's holiest sites — indeed, by all of us. And we now see that weapons of mass destruction threaten us not only by their very existence, but also by the potential that they might fall into the hands of terrorists who are difficult to deter and extreme in their methods and objectives.

Civil wars and the disintegration of States create conditions in which civilians are brutalized and warlords, terrorists and traffickers are empowered.

Meanwhile, the question of when and on whose authority military force should be used, be it to protect the innocent or to achieve other aims, arouses great passions — not only in those States where force is deployed, but everywhere.

While many of these problems have long been with us in one form or another, the range and diversity of the challenges presented by the current environment are unprecedented. In discussing how we can work together to address these challenges, I hope we can build on the progress made during our previous high-level meetings in cooperating on conflict prevention and peace-building.

I also hope we can build on the discussions earlier this year, in which regional organizations took active part, in the special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and in the high-level Security Council meeting on new threats to peace and security.

As we discuss these new challenges, I have invited the International Criminal Police Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to join us, and I welcome them to this forum. They have much to contribute to the consideration of the items on our agenda.

I do not want to prejudge what course our discussions might take or the conclusions we might reach. But I believe we would do well to bear in mind a few basic points.

First, we must remember that we are all in this together. Let us not add to our burdens by descending into unproductive polarizing over our differences. The interests and values we share are vastly more important than the disputes we have, even on fundamental issues.

Second, as our world changes, our institutions must keep pace with those changes. We need a candid evaluation of our existing mechanisms and ways of working. And we must redouble our efforts aimed at innovation and reform.

Third, we must be proactive not only against common enemies and threats, but also against the factors that allow them to thrive. Much of the work of the United Nations seeks to remove the sense of political grievance and economic despair that can yield recruits to the violent designs of terrorists. This work must have a central place in any overall strategy to defeat terrorism and other causes of insecurity.

Fourth, we must be proactive in promoting the principles in which we believe and which are enshrined in the Charter, including the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Every time we advance the protection of human rights, we deal a blow to the evil designs of terrorists, and we remove a sense of injustice that can cause the oppressed to channel their frustration into illegitimate violence. If we compromise on human rights in seeking to fight terrorism, we hand terrorists a victory they cannot achieve on their own.

If we build on these fundamentals, I believe we can develop a new vision of global security. A vision that respects human rights while confronting the threats of our age — including the threat of terrorism. A vision that draws upon the resources and legitimacy of a network of effective and mutually reinforcing multilateral mechanisms — regional and global — that are flexible and responsive to our rapidly changing and integrating world.

I look forward to a productive meeting and to hearing your views. And I hope that when we conclude we have a common set of specific next steps.

Annex III

List of organizations participating in the fifth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations

Regional organizations

African Union

Association of South-East Asian Nations

Caribbean Community

Collective Security Treaty Organization

Commonwealth Secretariat

Commonwealth of Independent States

Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries

Council of Europe

Council of the European Union

European Commission

Economic Community of West African States

International Criminal Police Organization

International Organization of la Francophonie

League of Arab States

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Organization of American States

Organization of the Islamic Conference

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Presidency of the Council of the European Union

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

United Nations agencies, funds, offices, programmes and other international organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency

International Monetary Fund

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Office at Geneva

United Nations Office at Vienna/Office on Drugs and Crime

The World Bank Group

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

United Nations organs and departments

President of the General Assembly

President of the Security Council and Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

President of the Economic and Social Council

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Department of General Assembly and Conference Management

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Department of Political Affairs

Office for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

United Nations A/58/445

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 October 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 40 (c)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

Letter dated 16 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the Permanent Representative of the State which holds the chairmanship of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), I have the honour to transmit herewith the decision of the CIS Council of Heads of State on "Follow-up implementation of the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 1 July 2001 on the events related to the fifteenth anniversary of the accident at the Chornobyl nuclear power station" (see annex). The Council of Heads of State of the CIS, inter alia, supported the joint proposal of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to proclaim 26 April the International Day of Remembrance of Victims of Radiation Accidents and Catastrophes.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 40 (c), "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster".

(*Signed*) Valeriy **Kuchinsky**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations

03-57185 (E) 231003 231003

Annex to the letter dated 16 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General

Decision on follow-up implementation of the decision by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 1 June 2001 on events related to the fifteenth anniversary of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station

The Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in implementation of the decision by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 1 June 2001 on events related to the fifteenth anniversary of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station,

Have decided:

(1) To proclaim 26 April the International Day in Memory of the Victims of Radiation Accidents and Disasters in Participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

(2) To support the joint proposal by the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine on making amendments to the text of the United Nations General Assembly draft resolution on the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, with regard to proclaiming 26 April the International Day in Memory of the Victims of Radiation Accidents and Disasters; to request the Russian Federation, as the coordinator in the United Nations for this resolution, to promote its consideration at the fifty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly;

(3) To request the Governments of the CIS participating States to continue to carry out measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of steps taken to provide social support to persons who have suffered from the effect of radiation as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, in accordance with national legislation.

Done at Yalta on 19 September 2003 in one original copy in the Russian language. The original copy is deposited with the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which will send to each State that has signed this decision its certified copy.

For the Republic of Armenia:
(*Signed*) Robert **Kocharian**

For the Republic of Azerbaijan:
(*Signed*) Heydar **Aliev**

For the Republic of Belarus:
(*Signed*) Alexandr **Lukashenko**

For Georgia:
(*Signed*) Eduard **Shevardnadze**

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:
(*Signed*) Nursultan **Nazarbayev**

For the Kyrgyz Republic:
(*Signed*) Askar **Akayev**

For the Republic of Moldova:
(*Signed*) Vladimir **Voronin**

For the Russian Federation:
(*Signed*) Vladimir **Putin**

For the Republic of Tajikistan:
(*Signed*) Emomali **Rahmonov**

For Turkmenistan:

For Ukraine:
(*Signed*) Leonid **Kuchma**

For the Republic of Uzbekistan:
(*Signed*) Islam **Karimov**